# Weekly National Intelligencer.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1854.

# BIRTH OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having, on the last National Anniversary, (the Fourth of July,) suggested that the Seventeenth of September, being the anniversary of the next most important event in American History, deserves also to be observed as a National Festival, we deem it.

not inappropriate at this day to recur to the subject. It was sixty-seven years yesterday, the 17th of September, 1787, that the Constitution of the United States was completed by the Convention of Delegates appointed by the several States "to form a ' more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domes-' tie tranquillity, provide for the common defence, ' promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The Convention assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of May, 1787, and concluded its labers on the 17th September, 1787, after a session of four months and three days.

The Constitution was reported to the Congress of the Confederation, on the day of its final adoption, by GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the Convention, in the following letter:

"In Convention, September 17, 1787. " His Excellency the President of Congress.

"SIR: We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States, in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most ad-

"The friends of our country have long seen and de-sired that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should this homage to the Great Author of every public and be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization.

"It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular

States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

"In all our deliberations on acts subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of interest of every true American—the consolidation of conversions which is involved our prosperity, felicity. safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

"That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider that, had her interest alone been consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may premote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

"With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants. "By unanimous order of the Convention.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON, President." The Constitution was ratified by the Convention

of the several States, as follows:

By the Convention of the State of Delaware on the 7th December, 1787; by Pennsylvania on the 12th to the President of the "Whig Convention of the law of 1846 provides "that no officer or other person conDecember 1787; by New Jersey on the 18th December, Second Congressional district of Pennsylvania" the December 1787; by New Jersey on the 18th December, 1787: by Georgia on the 2d January, 1788; by Connecticut or the 9th January, 1788; by Massachusetts on the 6th February, 1788; by Maryland on the 28th April, 1785; by South Carolina on the 23d May, 1788; by New Hempshire on the 21st June, 1788; by Virginia on the 25th June, 1788; by New York on the 26th July, 1788; by North Carolina on the 21st November, 1789; and by Rhede Island on the 29th May, 1790.

The Articles in addition to and in amendment of the Constitution, proposed by Congress and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution, were ratified (the first ten) as follows:

"By New Jersey, 20th November, 1789; by Maryland, 19th December, 1789; by North Carolina, 22d December, 1789; by South Carolina, 19th January, 1790; by New Hampshire, 25th January, 1790; by Delaware, 28th January, 1790; by Pennsylvania, 10th March, 1790; by New York, 27th March, 1790; by Rhode Island, 15th June, 1790; by Vermont, 3d November, 1791; by Virginia, 15th December, 1791."

The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the Third Congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a Message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of States.

The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the Eighth Congress, December 12th. 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of States in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the Secretary of State, dated 25th of ject, says: September of the same year.

The excellent work of Mr. HICKEY, embodying all the facts connected with the adoption of the Constitution, is worthy of frequent reference.

VIRGINIA took the lead in the active measures which led to the accomplishment of this momentous object, by her resolutions of the 21st January, 1786, appointing EDMUND RANDOLPH, JAMES MADISON, WALTER JONES, ST. GEO. TUCKER, MERI-we now stand better prepared for war by some wether Smith, David Ross, Wm. Ronald, and twenty millions than a twelvementh ago."

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. | GEO. MASON as Commissioners, to meet such as might be appointed by the other States of the Dollars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent, (one-fifth of the full charge) of Government. New Jersey had also suggested in the matter, and clearly point of Government. will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) of their Deputies to other objects than those of commerce," and they seem to have acted upon it. These facts prove (says the work referred to) that the credit of producing the vital change in the Government which gave being to our glorious Constitution does not belong to any particular State or individual, but resulted from the wide-spread conviction of the wise and honest men and true patriots with whom the country was blessed at that critical and eventful period in its annals.

Hardly inferior, then, in importance to the Declaration of Independence stands in history the epoch of the Constitution of the United States; and hence our suggestion that the day of its adoption, like the Fourth of July, ought to be celebrated as a National Anniversary; since, on that occasion, was brought about the consolidation of our Union, in which, said the Father of his Country most truly, is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence.

On the 6th of April, 1789, GEO. WASHINGTON was publicly proclaimed to have been unanimously elected President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution; and on the 30th of the same month the President took the oath of office and delivered his Inaugural Address. There are passages in that Address which cannot be too often or too earnestly impressed upon the minds and hearts of the American people. Recurring to the

"It would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose Providential aids can supcrate to the liberties and happiness of the People of the United States a Government instituted by themselves for this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential ageney; and, in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted cannot

of its citizens and command the respect of the there exists in the economy and course of Nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of lib-erty and the destiny of the republican model of Government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the

The Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER has addressed Second Congressional district of Pennsylvania" the ably and honorably filled:

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 15, 1854. DEAR SIR: A committee has conveyed to me the intelligence that the Whig City Convention has nominated me as a candidate for re-election to Congress in the second district. Such an expression of confidence on the part of the Convention denotes an approval of the course which I have pursued in the councils of the nation; and in accepting the honor thus proffered I beg to express to you and the body over which you preside my grateful

acknowledgments.

Actuated at all times by an earnest solicitude for the growing and permanent interests of Philadelphia, I have sought to the utmost of my abilities to serve my consti-tuents by a faithful discharge of the duties of my station. pledge myself that they shall be joined to an unfailing vigilance against all inroads and innovations which may have for their object a weakening of the rights which the Constitution secures to every citizen of the United States, and which render our common country an asylum for those who are objects of persecuting intolerance or are sufferers under the iron heel of relentless despotism. Be pleased to convey to the members of the Convention

the assurances of the profound respect with which I have the honor to be their and your friend and fellow-citizen, JOS. R. CHANDLER.

To Thomas Snowden, Esq., President Whig Convention 2d Congressional district The mails continue to furnish cold comfort for the famine makers, either as regards the crops at home or abroad. The crops in England and throughout Europe generally prove to be unusually abundant. The London Times, in a leader on this sub-

"From this harvest to the next there can be no doubt that the difference in the price of wheat compared with that in the previous twelve months will be at least 20s. a quarter in favor of the public, which, on the whole consumption, will amount to a boon of twenty-five millions of pounds to that body on wheat alone, besides corresponding relief in other grain. Even the cost of the war sinks to a trifle compared with this bounty from the skies; and, notwithstanding all the lavish expenditure incurred,

"ALL PARTIAL EVIL UNIVERSAL GOOD."

The Greytown affair, according to public report, is to verify the dictum of the poet, by accelera general and final settlement of the long-stand Central American difficulties. That affair was 'evil" enough and "small" enough certainly, and if the Secretary of State has managed to turn his own error to any good account he will prove himself very clever or very lucky, and we shall be willing to give him full credit for it, besides having our confidence strengthened in the philosophy of the poet. The story we allude to is found in the following letter of the intelligent Washington corre spondent of the Journal of Commerce:

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 15. I have reason to believe that the Central Am question is about to be settled between the United States and Great Britain in a manner mutually satisfactory The Greytown affair has served the good purpose of expediting an adjustment. The principles of adjustment are agreed upon here. As Mr. Champron is a shy diplomatist, and was greatly annoyed at the exposure of the treaty which he made with Mr. Webster, (which exposure sure was the cause of its failure,) it is to be hoped that the particulars of the new project will not be prematurely divulged. Of course the British Government is yet to be consulted on the subject of the project. The interests of both Governments require a speedy adjustment of the subject. Of course the arrangement will include an indemnity for the destruction of property of British subjects at Greytown.

On Saturday, September 2d, two hundred and fifty emigrants, on their way to Nebraska, passed through St. Louis.

### THE LATE RIOT AT NEWARK.

The Hon. Rodman M. PRICE, Governor of New Jersey, has issued his proclamation, offering six hundred dollars reward for the discovery of the person who killed John circumstances under which he had assumed the McCarthy in the recent riot, and also a reward of three high responsibility of the station, the President hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of Lieut. Grattan and two of his men were killed while standeach and every person or persons employed in aiding or ing by their cannon, the lieutenant receiving twenty-four

of deep regret and mortification that a holy sanctuary has been ruthlessly invaded in the usually well-ordered city of Newark; and in view of the dangerous and disastrous consequences likely to esult from an offence so humilist-ing and so subversive of the peace and good order of soicty, and so violative of the Christian respect, estimation, and sacred reverence entertained by our citizens for the house dedicated to the worship of Almighty God and the principles of free religious toleration recognised by our constitution and laws, I do hereby enjoin all magistrates and other officers entrusted with the execution of the laws to be vigilant in detecting and bringing to punishment all such offenders; and I invoke all good citizens to cultivate, by examples of moderation and forbearance, a feeling of order and harmon in the community."

### NORTHERN MEXICO.

The Brownsville (Texas) "Flag" of the 2d instant has the following account of another conflict between the In-

communities from which the venean by which most Governments be compared with the means by which most Government troops at Victoria:

"We are in possession of reliable information from the lucies have been established without some return of pious gratishave and the succeeded in doing so.

As far as I know any thing about Indians, I think that is usceeded in doing so.

As far as I know any thing about Indians, I think that is usceed the proposed proposed with an under the proposed proposed with the end of the fort to bury the death a party for that service, and I was considered measure, containing some very obligation of Getax. The Fugitive Slave was an indians in the death of the fort to bury the death a party is aprety for th selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that, as on one side no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this continued for three days, when, on the night of the third great assemblage of communities and interests, so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-eminence of free Government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affective which could not be removed, and which they spiked. In these engagements some eight or ten officers are said to world. I dwell on this prospect with ever, satisfaction have been killed or disabled; and among the killed the for the present, for your own safety and the safety of which an ardent love for my country can inspire, since gallant Lieutenant Colonel Lamadrid, of the regiment of others likewise unprotected in the country. I wish you there is no truth more thoroughly established than that Tres Villas. The loss on the side of the Patriots is said to use all means in your power to procure the restoration to have been very trifling."

The alleged smuggling on board of the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, upon investigation, turns out not to have been very extensive. A large proportion of the articles are mere curiosities, which were picked up by the seamen in China and Japan, and consist of idols, images, rare boxes, and feather ornaments of little value, and not subject to impost laws, even if brought hither in a mera couple of pieces of grass-cloth and silk were discover ed; but thus far the owners are not known. It is the opinion of the revenue officers that the commissioned offiers of the sloop-of-war are free from all suspicion. Setrunks, and indeed alded in the search of the vessel. A any pretence, import in any ship or vessel of the United subjoined letter accepting his nomination for re-election to the seat in Congress which he has so payment of any duty." Thus it will be observed that goods liable to the payment of duty brought here in a overnment vessel cannot be entered at the custom but must be confiscated .- Boston Courier.

ARMY ORDERS .- On Saturday last General CLARK re seived a despatch from Washington requiring him to ncentrate the Sixth Regiment at Jefferson Barracks for an early start for California. The communication for the cow, or they would replace it, or they would leave was brief, and limited to the simple order for immediate the matter to be settled by the Agent when he came, but was brief, and limited to the simple order for immediate preparation .- St. Louis Democrat of 12th.

NAVAL .- It is said that the U. S. ship Independence getting ready for the Pacific, has lost eighteen of her men by desertion. These men received two months' pay in advance (thirty-six dollars) when they enlisted for the service. The only punishment they receive, if arrested, is to be put in irons on the receiving ship North Carolina for a certain period. Some of the refractory say they prefer this punishment to duty in the Pacific. Commander Bourwell, who has been for some in com

mand of the naval rendezvous in Baltimore, has been ordered to the command of the John Adams, now getting ready for sea at Boston. She is destined for the Pacific. The U. S. storeship Relief is now fully loaded with provisions and clothing for the officers and crews of the ressels of the Brazil squadron. She is detained, however, for some machinery for the steamer Water Witch, now at the River La Plata, South America. The machinery is daily expected here from Washington, and the ship will sail as soon as it is put on board.

SATURN.—This beautiful object, with its multiple rings, equatorial belts, and octave of satellites, is now visible in the eastern quarter of the heavens, after ten o'clock P M., any clear evening. The telescope exhibits to the tye its southern pole just grazing the main division between the brighter rings, while its north pole is concealed behind the opposite section of its circular attendant. It is not far from its maximum annular separation. Every evening it rises about four minutes earlier.—Alhany our.

THE TURE .- A race came off on the National Course Long Island, on Thursday, between the Virginia horse 'One-Eyed Joe' and the Kentucky celt "Garrett Davis." Three mile race for \$4,000. The betting was very heavy, THE LATE MASSSACRE ON THE PLAINS.

In the St. Louis papers of the 12th instant we have the horrible particulars of the late massacre of a detachment of United States troops near Fort Laramie. It is evident that the regular force in that region is altogether insufficient for either of offence or defence, and Congress will incur a weighty responsibility if it again neglects to comply with the Executive recommendation to strengthen it.

PROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

Authentic details of the Battle at Sarpy's Point-Defeat of the Troops from Fort Laramie-Government goods captured-Store pillaged.

SARPY'S POINT, NEBRASKA TERRITORY. EIGHT MILES E. OF FORT LARAMIE, Aug. 21, 1854. Sin: An affair has happened here between the soldiers and the Indians which ought to be properly noticed by the United States Government. Having been an eye-witness to the battle, I consider it my duty to furnish a strict

account of it and its causes.

In the first piace, on the 17th August, a train of Mormons passed this place. The Indians, who were encamped here waiting for their payment from Government, had no provisions, and were of course anxious for something to eat. As the Mormons were passing a lame cow, belonging to a man in the rear of the Mormon train, became frightened and ran into the Indian camp. The Mormon left the cow behind, and so one of the Indians, a Minnecosha, shot it down, and with his companions ate it up. The Mormons then went to the Fort and reported that the Indians had killed one of their cows.

On the 19th, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Lieut. GRATTAN, with a command of twenty-seven soldiers, and AUGUSTE LUCIEN, interpreter, arrived here to arrest the Indian who had killed the cow. I accordingly sent for the chiefs to go with the lieutenant and make the arrest. They accompanied him, but the Indian was not willing to give himself up, saying that he would die first. While the Bear Chief of the Warazies was standing, with three other chiefs, the Little Thunder, the Big Partisan, and the Man who is afraid of his Horses, among the soldiers, the lieutenant ordered his men to fire. They did so, and wounded the Bear Chief and his brother. But one round was fired, when the Indians in turn charged, and succeeded in routing the soldiers and killing all of them with the time. Being a Sioux interpreter, the chiefs requested him to stay between the camps to prevent the young men from charging on the soldiers, but he could not succeed, and barely escaped with his life. \* \* \* \* \*

After the battle the Chiefs came in my house, and said

that, as the young men had killed all the soldiers that had come to fight them, they would now go and slaughter the rest of the soldiers at the fort, burn all the houses, and kill all the whites on the river. But I told the Chiefs to stop them from so doing, assuring them that, since the soldiers had commenced the quarrel, it would be overlooked by Government. But they then rushed thing that they wanted. To save our lives I gave them every thing that I had in my store, to the amount of two thousand dollars. The next day they went to the post of the American Fur Company, took all the goods that were sent to them by Government, and pillaged the store. The situation of the traders and of Fort Laramie is perilous in the extreme. I was requested by the com-mander of the fort to bury the dead soldiers, since he had

Copy of a Letter from the Commander of Fort

Laramie to James Bordeau. FORT LABAMIE, NEBRASHA, AUGUST 20, 1854. SIR: Your letter of the 19th has been received by me, and in reply I say that I am unable to take further at present of this unfortunate transaction; and I wish you to speak to the Bear and other Chiefs with reference to the matter. Make the best terms with them you can of the bodies of those who have been killed.

H. B. FLEMING, Your obedient servant, H. B. FLEMI Second Lieut. Sixth Infantry, Comman

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The St. Louis Democrat furnishes the particulars of the same lamentable affair, as derived from LEFROY IOTT, the Sioux interpreter mentioned in the preceding letter. The two accounts agree in all essential particulars. That of Mr. Iorr, however, enters more into detail concerning what took place previous to the conflict. He says :

"Lieut. Fleming, when the story of the lost cow was told to him, at once sent for the head chief of the Sioux, (Matteiowan, the Bear,) and demanded that the Minnecongou Indian should be delivered up. Mattelowan in-formed him that if he would send a file of soldiers he would endeavor to have the Indian surrendered. Lient. Fleming then ordered out Lieut. Grattan with twentytwo men, and the United States Interpreter, Auguste Lucien, to accompany the Sioux chief to the Minnnecongou village, which was situated some nine miles below the Fort, near 'Bordeau's House.' The Lieutenant with his command marched down, taking with him two sixpounders and planted them in the Wazhazie camp, where the Indian in question was lodged. Mattelowan then went into the village and demanded the Indian, but the chiefs would not listen to him. They told him that they would pay that they would rather be killed themselves than give up the Indian. Matteiowan returned, made his statement to Lieut. Grattan, told him if he wanted the Indian he would have to go and kill him, as he was unable to get him, and then returned to the Sioux camp. Lieut. Grattan replied that if there was any killing to be done he would attend to that matter, and accordingly immediately ranged his pieces of artillery and commenced firing upon the village. Three or four muskets were also fired at the same time, but the only result was to knock the top off one of the lodges, and to wound Matteiowan and his brother, who were standing in front—the former with three balls, the latter with one. So soon as the troops fired the Indians returned t, and poured upon them a shower of arrows. The first discharge killed Lieut. Grattan, who was standing by the side of the cannon. As soon as he fell his command at once lost heart and attempted to fly, leaving their cannon, arms, and every thing else. The Sioux then charged upon the flying soldiers, and shot and toma-hawked every man of them save one, who made his escape by taking down a ravine, and thus getting out of sight. The tragedy occurred on the afternoon of the 19th of August, and it was not until the next morning that the news of it reached the Fort."

Nothing further has been heard from the Fort at the present time, and it would seem that the report that the Sioux had surrounded Laramie is not confirmed. As to their taking it, (the Republican says,) that is not regarded as very probable by those best acquainted with its situation. The Indians may invest it, but, as it is well known that they are never provided with provisions, &c. for such an undertaking, they must fail unless they can

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM DUER.

It is due to the high character of the writer of the subjoined letter, and to his ability, independence, and standing as a former Representative in Congress, that we give to it a place in our columns.

Letter from Hon. Wm. Duer, of California, in reply to an Invitation from Citizens of Oswego to a Public Din OSWEGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 1st instant, inviting me, on behalf of my old personal and political friends, to a public dinner, at such time as may suit my convenience, prior to my departure from this place.

I came here, gentlemen, to mingle and converse with my old neighbors and friends, and I have had great pleasure in doing so. You will, I trust, pardon me if I decline the more formal testimony which you tender to me of your esteem. You have already conferred upon me more honors than I deserve, and I need no new proof of

for I will not say misfortune, to represent you at a time when questions were pending-sectional questions-which deeply agitated the passions of men and affected in the highest degree the welfare of the Republic. I may have erred in the course I pursued; but so far as a man can know his own heart, and I am not unaccustomed to analyze my motives, I am quite unconscious that I was influenced in any degree whatever by passion, prejudice, or party feeling, or any personal or selfish object. acted as seemed to me best for our common country; and there is no part of my life to which now, after an interval of some years, I look back with more satisfaction, or may say self-esteem.

When the Compromises of 1850 were passed there was at first great dissatisfaction in portions of the North. That dissatisfaction was founded in error, was unseasonable, and could not last. If there was ground of com-plaint any where it was at the South, and not at the North. Of the whole country acquired from Mexico, to which may be added that portion of Oregon to which Great Britain relinquished her title by the treaty of Washington, the South obtained no part whatever for her fa-vorite institution. In every inch of that vast territory lavery was prohibited by positive law: in Oregon by act of Congress, in California by the act of the people in forming their State constitution, and in New Mexico and Utah by the old Mexican laws, which continued in force till repealed, and which both Houses of Congress expressly refused to repeal. The non-intervention of 1850 was non-intervention with anti-slavery laws; laws prohibitnon-intervention with anti-slavery laws; laws promoting slavery were put or left in force every where in every particle of territory of the United States (the Indian Territory excepted) without the bounds of a State; and it seems to me not an argument, but an insult to the understanding to maintain that the principle of that settlement demands the removal of barriers to the introduction of Mr. Adams, if alive, from the Whig party upon the ground representations of the control of th slavery. Well, gentlemen, in addition to this, a large portion of Texas was ceded to the United States and annexed to New Mexico, and thus practically converted from slave into free territory. It is true the title of Texas for the fugitive slave law involves, it is true, a constituwas disputed. Take it that it was doubtful, still it was something gained by the North; but it has always been annexation and the subsequent treaty with Mexico the title of Texas to the boundaries claimed by her constitu-

who acknowledge their obligations under the Constitution. Gentlemen, when I was in Congress I learnt some things, as I should have been very dull not to, which I did not know before; and among the rest that there was strong party in several Southern States, not inconsiderable in numbers, but more formidable from their talents, position, and untiring perseverance, with whom the dissolution of the Union and establishment of a Southern Confederacy was a darling project. I indeed knew that there were such men before, but I had greatly underrated their numbers and power. Like most Northern men, I had thought that the idea of a dissolution of the Union was entirely chimerical. I came to think otherwise, and to believe that it was a great and real danger. Although the men to whom I have referred had never succeeded, except in a single State, in rallying a majority to the support of their views, yet there seemed to me probability that the day might come when they would do so. Indeed, if the quarrel about slavery was never to cease, the result would be an animosity, and at length a sectional hatred, which would make the Union a curse and dispose all men to seek its dissolution. Such were my pinions; and therefore, being a friend to the Union. sought to avert this danger. I sought for a settlement of sectional controversies that should be permanent and final; not a mere truce, but peace. Seeing that circumstances had determined the controversy in favor of the North, I was willing that, in point of form, the settlement should be in accordance with the wishes of the South.
Therefore I was willing to waive the Wilmot proviso. I lid not wish to push brave men to the wall. wish to wound the pride or hurt the feelings of the South. desired no Northern victory, no Northern supremacy, but that we might live honorably as equals under the Constitution, believing that such Union only could be asting or was desirable. I carnestly desired, I may say l longed, for the restoration of harmony and kind feelings etween the members of the Confederacy and the citizens of all the States. To attain that result I was willing to contribute my mite; I was willing to smother resentments, to humble my pride, to expose myself to the aspersions of enemies and the misunderstanding of friends. Such a settlement I thought we had obtained. I was not indeed so sanguine as to hope that sectional controversy would never be renewed; but I believed we should have peace, a long peace. I was willing to contribute my mite. Ocasional quarrels the Union can stand; perpetual agitation on the subject of slavery I fear it cannot stand ; and that is a trial to which it seems now likely to be exposed Gentlemen, you have invited me to address you on subjects of political and national concern;" you will ot, therefore, I trust, consider me intrusive if, as an old friend, who has no more favors to ask or expect from you, but whose heart is full of gratitude for the past, I offer a few words of counsel and advice. I supposed that with others North and South, had entered into an greement to abide by the compromise measures of 1850 nd to abstain from agitation on the subject of slavery. I supposed that there was an agreement, a treaty to that effect, between the North and the South, consummated and ratified by the action of the Conventions of the great political parties into which the nation is divided. For one, I believe that there is nothing earthly that could have induced me to violate that compact. But the com-

pact is broken, grossly and palpably, and the South is responsible for the breach. Gentlemen, you keenly resent this violation of faith. This does not surprise me. I cannot blame you. Indeed, I do not see how any Northern man can do otherwise, if he have either the feelings of a gentleman or the spirit of a freeman. I do not ask you to repress an indignation which appears to me as just as it is natural; but I ask you to res within bounds which may make it effective, and at the same time prevent it as far as possible from doing mischief. You have been advised to abandon the Whig fire the Fort. This they cannot do. They may burn the party and to unite with About countries and the outside buildings, but the as may be willing to join you, for the purpose of forming soldiers' quarters and the outside buildings, but the party and to unite with Abolitionists and such Democrate long Island, on Thursday, between the Virginia horse 'One-Eyed Joe' and the Kentucky celt "Garrett Davis." Three mile race for \$4,000. The betting was very heavy, and from \$25,000 to \$30,000 depended upon the result. Is the state feeling enlisted. The race was easily won by One-Syed Joe, who took the lead on the first heat and was not headed. On the second heat Garrett Davis led off, but was passed on the last mile by his competitor, who won the race in 5.58.

Soldiers' quarters and the outside buildings, but the troops can retreat to the Fort, which contains all the answer of the fort is an adobe building, with walls three feet thick large enough to accommodate all the whites, and impregnable against all the assaults of the Indians. In any would be necessarily excluded from it. It would be a commodate all the whites, and impregnable against all the assaults of the Indians. In any would be necessarily excluded from it. It would be necessarily excluded from it. It would be a commodate all the whites, and impregnable against all the assaults of the Indians are much beyond that every Southern State and every Southern man would be necessarily excluded from it. It would be a commodate all the whites, and impregnable to glow a new party whose only principle shall be opposition to slavery. Such a party must of course be purely sectional. Every Southern State and every Southern man would be necessarily excluded from it. It would be a commissary stores, and there defend themselves. The total party whose only principle shall be opposition to slavery. Such a party whose only principle shall be opposition to slavery. Such a party whose only principle shall be opposition to slavery. Such a party whose only principle shall be opposition to slavery. Such a party whose only principle shall be opposition to slavery. Such a party whose only principle shall be opposition to slavery. Such a party whose only principle shall be opposition to slavery. Such a party whose only principle shall be possed. The slavery. Such a party whose

defeat, ruin, and disgrace. Let us, however, take the other alternative; let us suppose this new party to be completely successful; that it elects its President and Vice President and a majority of members in both branches of Congress, and fills all its offices with antislavery men; that it abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all the territories, arsenals, and dockyards of the United States; prohibits the domestic slave trade: refuses to admit any new slave State into the Union, and repeals all laws for the delivery of fugitive slaves: is there any man in his senses who believes that the Union could stand such measures under such auspices. If there be I cannot reason with him. Unless, then, there has been a provocation, an injury sufficient to call for the dissolution of the Union, I think it better for the present to take the advice of the Father of his Country and abstain from the formation of sectional parties. I have said that the South is to blame, and so I think; but the chief blame is not with the South, but with that which is called "the Democracy." It has been put to such uses as it was capable of being put to. Great is Diana of the Ephesians! As to Southern Whigs, with most of them the fruit has been weakness and want of courage. I know now the value of HENEY CLAY. If he had lived this would not have happened. I can see more honors than I deserve, and I need no new proof of your regard, the remembrance of which I shall carry with me wherever my lot may be cost.

You have expressed your approbation of my course as your Representative in Congress. It was my fortune, for I will not say misfortune, to represent you at a time

desert it. One word more, and I have done. The Whigs of New York have been advised (I might use a stronger term) by a Convention recently held at Saratoga to adopt as a principle that no more slave States shall be admitted into the Union. Now, it is, I believe, generally admitted that each State may establish or prohibit slavery at its pleasure, and that the General Government has no power whatever over slavery within the several States. But it may be said that Congress has a discretionary power to admit or refuse admission to a new State, and that, conadmit or refuse admission to a new State, and that, con-sequently, having power to reject altogether, it may im-pose terms as a condition of admission. This argument assumes the right to refuse admission to new States in all cases; and it is therefore important to inquire whether Congress possesses such power. Mr. John Quincy Adams was of opinion that it did not. Upon the question of the admission of Arkansas into the Union he said:

"I cannot, consistently with my sense of my obligations as a citizen of the United States, and bound by oath to support their Constitution, I cannot object to the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slave State; I cannot propose or agree to make it a condition of her admission that a Convention of her people shall expunge this article from the Constitution... She is entitled to admission as a slave State, as Louisiana, and Mississippi, and Alabama, and Missouri have been admitted, by virtue of that article in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana which secures to the inhabitants of the ceded territories all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the original citizens of the United States, and stipulates for their admis-sion, conformably to that principle, into the Union."

Now, the treaty with Mexico, by which California and New Mexico were acquired, contains a clause in the very words of that to which Mr. Adams refers in the treaty for the tional right, but one that is of little practical consequence, while the course proposed involves a constitutional principle of immense value, both as respects the rights of property and the distribution of political power. I have no idea that any such principle will or can be prac-

I have been unconsciously led to enlarge somewhat up on matters to which I intended to hint in the briefes manner. I have had some averseness since I have been among you to speak or write upon political matters; for political discussions are apt to beget heats and differences, and that is what I have desired to swoid; for I do net know that I shall ever again look upon this country, to which I am strongly attached, where I have passed the best days of my life and been treated much better than I deserved, and I wish to part in kindness with all. This, so far as I am concerned, I can easily do; for the few lifferences I have had have not been bitter, and it is not one of my many faults to retain malice. To you, my personal and political friends, who have stood by me in some trials when I needed friends and never failed me in any emergency, I seek in vain for words to express the tions with which I bid you farewell.

WM. DUER. Your faithful friend,

THE SICKNESS IN THE ALLIED ARMY.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 2 No man can have read without the deepest sorrow and regret the painful details transmitted to us from the East of the ravages inflicted by cholera on the gallant forces which so recently left our shores flushed with expectations of enterprise and victory-for, in the dismal and sanguinary annals of war, no page is more affecting than that which relates the fall of men of strength and valor before the breath of an unseen foe—and spends those noble lives which were freely tendered for the honor of their country upon the rank air of a pestilent encampment or the unhealthy coast of some inhospitable land. Many are already the names of those who have sunk in a few thours from positions of the highest promise in the British army into obscure graves, and the aspect of this disease has done more to depress the spirit of the troops than the severest perils they could have encountered in the presence of the enemy. Indeed, the dying thought of these brave men that they were perishing without hav-ing set foot on the shore they had hoped to invade and conquer added a fresh pang to the loss of life itself, and greatly augments the sorrow with which this intelligence s received throughout their native land. Suffering under this terrible dispensation of Providence, which pears to be as universal in its appearance among us as it pears to be as universal in its appearance among us as its fatal in its effects, we are not disposed to augment the pain occasioned by these events by an attempt to impute blame to the arrangements under which they have taken place. In some instances it is but too evident that places of encampment which had been selected for the luxu-riance of the vegetation and the convenience of water at sea, the crews of which live by rule and escape the emptations and vicissitudes of diet and climate by land. have suffered as severely as the regiments, and some of them have lost as many as one-tenth of their seamen and marines. Both by sea and land the French forces have suffered in a larger proportion than our own, showing that the diet and natural constitution of an English enable him somewhat better to resist the poisonous influence of the tainted atmosphere, and that the precantions taken in our service for the preservation of health are not surpassed by those of any other country. This curse fell upon our men in a manner which no foresight could avoid and no skill prevent. Even after the vessels had put to sea to change the air of the coast one of our correspondents relates that a blast of hot air from the land scemed to have struck them at one particular me-ment on the afternoon of the 14th of August, after which many of the stoutest hands on board sickened and died, medicine being of no avail. This dreadful trial, however, lasted but a short time. The plague seemed to have passed over them as it came, in the air, and by the last ecounts the sickness was decreasing as rapidly as it had

POTATOES IN IRELAND.—The Belfast Mercury says that the magnitude of the crop for 1854 is certainly very nuch beyond that ever before known in this country. Taking a low average, we should say that the gross value of Ireland's potato lands this season cannot be under £15,000,000." Ireland contains now not more than six millions and a half of inhabitants, and the potato crep for the present year is estimated to be worth seventy mil-lions of dollars, or rather more than ten dollars for each